

MILKMAID
RICH
THICK
CREAM.

SIMPLY PURE CREAM.

No. 16080.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

MILKMAID
STERILIZED
NATURAL
MILK
IS
PURE, FRESH
COWS' MILK.

九月十九日星期一

HONGKONG. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 19, 1914.

實甲大英華三國美學

PRICE. \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

No. 4
OLD VAT
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong

WOMEN IN THE RAIN.

It rained in London yesterday. Now and again. From very down to meet the silver rain a slanted down upon the wet streets, the dark shining roofs, and the grey-green circling Thames. It was a fit accompaniment for the mood of London—and not of London only. After the stifling tension of our life here for the last week the cool and quiet lassitude of the rain reflected the breaking of the fever that we could—and did—control, but needs must conform. There is something in mere rain that brings the country across the faintlights of the town. All the week we had been walking in sunlight over our own shadows upon the pavement, self-centred and something egotistical. With the rain came the remembrance of the long, rich levels of Lincolnshire, the blue-green depths of the Weald, the quiet sunken lanes and meadowsweet of Devon; and London awoke up to herself once more the land for which she stands eternal sponsor. We were all England in the rain. We had made our terrible election, and we thanked God that at least disaster could never be ours.

On the grey stone hour there was a crowd, not a very large one. Most of the crowd was women, who waited loyally in the showers. After a while one looked at them with new eyes. It was a symbol of that awful waiting, that waiting, helpless and dry-eyed, that must always be won and lost when the last appeals have failed, and the fight has to be fought out. Among them there was a keen-eyed, thin-faced little Suffragette, with a whip or party-coloured ribbons and a few pins to self-enclosed. A policeman in a waterproof cap, peered slowly up and down outside the group. There was another on the step behind the half-opened door. Nothing was said except now and then in a low tone, and the rain came down steadily.

If you had asked the women why they waited, surely they could have told you, "Only they could no longer sit at home. We do nothing, nothing that they can't do." This sentence of perpetual dreariness, at the greatest of all moments in the life of England was monotonous, vacuous, unbearable. Yet there was a sense that a injustice was not of man's making, and at the last, perhaps, some alleviation that there was much and great work and patience to be achieved in dull home. A small little figure in a dark blue role and a nurse's headgear made its way, bag in hand, through and up the steps. The policeman saluted and opened the door.

A moment later a well-groomed, gray-haired woman, with dark hair, went up the steps—and was refused admittance. There was something that made the little group more querulous together than she was. Turning at the word, she paused a moment on the upper step. Her young face was well-set, but dim at happen. She said, quickly, "I'm an American." There was a silence. The policeman saluted. She came down the steps, and a path of respect sympathy was made for her. One can never have the last touch of grace with some gracious women. She bowed a finger-breadth, and said quite simply, "But this does not happen except in England. Thank you."

She was gone; the crowd filled in and turned again to its own tortured self-control. The Suffragette put away her papers and became an other women. One sobbed, but those near her said "Hush!" because they wanted to hush themselves. She pulled herself together. The door opened and the capable little nurse reappeared with her bag. She came down the steps, and as she came the Suffragette spoke to her. "Is there nothing that I can do?" The word looked at her and her keen glance met her a little. "You're afraid, not yet . . . perhaps afterwards." A moment later she, too, was gone, a compact and business-like little being in time of trouble.

Was there nothing to be done by women? Nothing! The little crowd remained, and the rain came down steadily upon them.

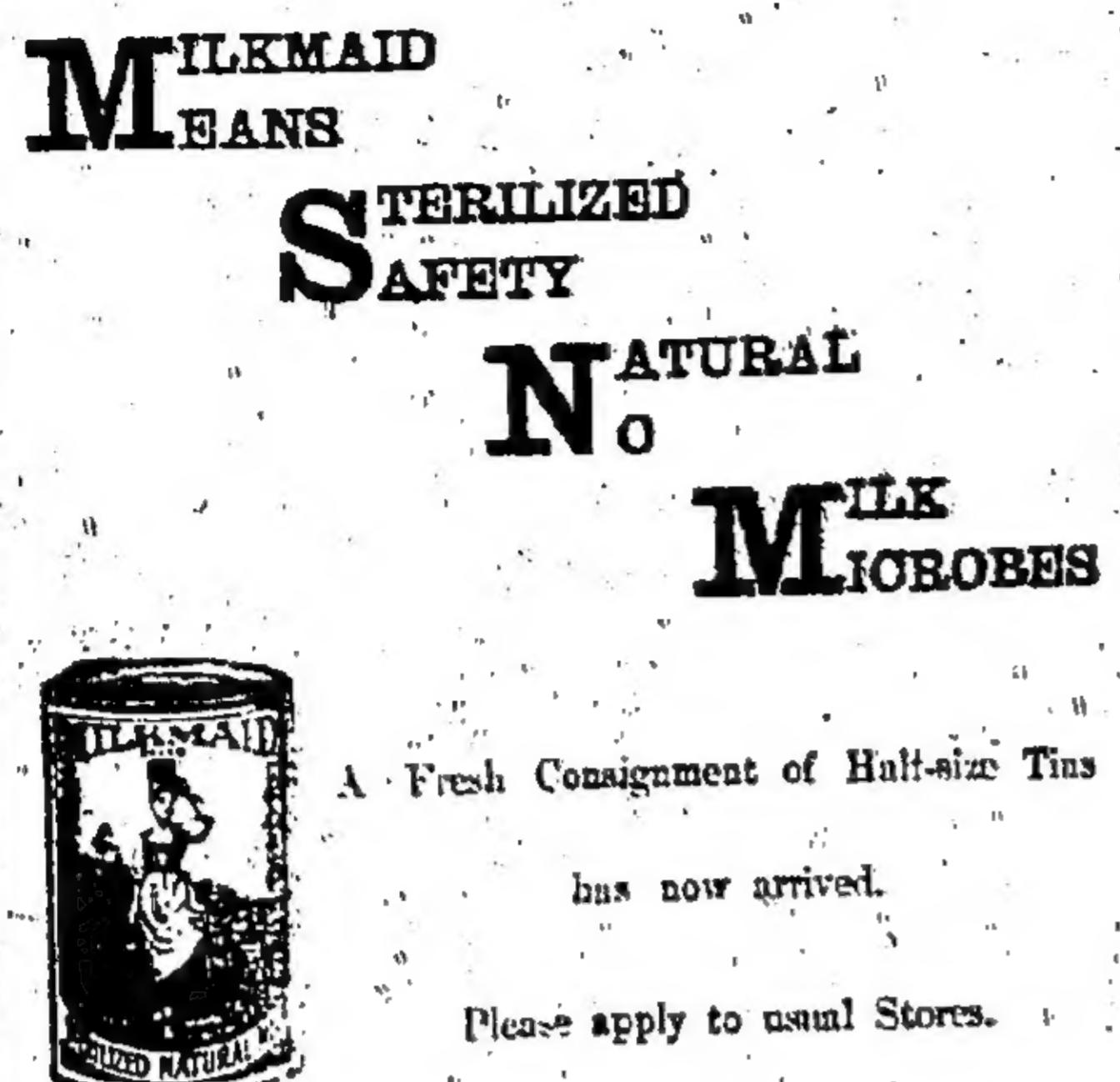
It is reported that the rice crop is very good though it has been affected by drought or floods more or less seriously in some provinces. The estimate of the crop made by the authorities concerned amounts to 37,000,000 koku. The figures show an increase of about 8 million koku or 15.3 per cent. as against the crop of last year.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, cough and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon as a pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

BUSINESS NOTICES.



A Fresh Consignment of Half-size Tins
has now arrived.

Please apply to usual Stores.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. SATURDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER.
8 A.M. "HONAM" 8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN".
5 P.M. "PATSHAN".

SUNDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER.
5 P.M. "PATSHAN".

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 8.00.
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00.
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00.
Return Fare by Day Steamer 3.00.

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUITAI" S.S. "TAISHA".
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sunday at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamer "HEUNGSHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M. and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

SARAH'S AS USUAL.
CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SULAN".

Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P.M.

Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAIKAM" 568 Tons and S.S. "NANMING" 562 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the days at 8.30 A.M. Round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL". These vessels have separate Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSION (First Floor).
Opposite the Blake Pier.

WATKINS, LIMITED
(In VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

LOST SCRIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been LOST:—
Certificates for 50 Shares No. 40/450 inclusive in the name of JAMES BACKHOUSE.

Application has been made to the Directors for the Payment of the sum of \$212.50 (Dollars Two Hundred and Twelve and Cents Fifty) in respect of the First and Final Dividend at the date of \$4.25 (Dollars Four and Cents Twenty-Five) per Share declared on the 31st July, 1914, on the above-mentioned Shares, and should no objection be lodged with the Under-signed within one month from date hereof, the application will be complied with.

R. CARPMAEL,
Official Receiver.
Hongkong, July 22, 1914.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big Vases of dinner dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACTETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, etc. all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787 x 88 x 34'.

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Ton.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Fasts, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN L. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,

LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 noon at the

Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK." TELEPHONE NO. 215.

"MUMEYEA."

"While—you—wait" Photography
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

"Special terms 30% reduction for Volunteers
and all men in uniform."

No. 51, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. NO. 254.

75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PROCURABLE IN ANY CLASS
RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

ALEXANDRA CAFE

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TIGGART
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADmirably situated at VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Dining, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.

Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Mix.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "PEAK HOTEL".

P. O. POSTOFFICE.

Telephone.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION

AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & PANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

RECENTLY RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED.

SELF-CONTAINED SUITES OF APARTMENTS WITH PRIVATE

BATH-ROOMS ATTACHED. LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED LOUNGE, DRAWING, READING

AND WRITING ROOMS.

PERFECT SANITATION.

UNDER PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF

O. E. OWEN Proprietor.

RECENTLY RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED.

SELF-CONTAINED SUITES OF APARTMENTS WITH PRIVATE

BATH-ROOMS ATTACHED. LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED LOUNGE, DRAWING, READING

AND WRITING ROOMS.

PERFECT SANITATION.

UNDER PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF

O. E. OWEN Proprietor.

RECENTLY RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED.

SELF-CONTAINED SUITES OF APARTMENTS WITH PRIVATE

BATH-ROOMS ATTACHED. LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED LOUNGE, DRAWING, READING

AND WRITING ROOMS.

PERFECT SANITATION.

UNDER PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF

O. E. OWEN Proprietor.

RECENTLY RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED.

SELF-CONTAINED SUITES OF APARTMENTS WITH PRIVATE

BATH-ROOMS ATTACHED. LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED LOUNGE, DRAWING, READING

AND WRITING ROOMS.

PERFECT SANITATION.

UNDER PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF

O. E. OWEN Proprietor.

<p

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES,
etc., etc.

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING

SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.

FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

Hongkong, August 12, 1914.

58

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 435.

Shipyard, Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K 9

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

MEI CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS
A
SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS

ICE HOUSE, HONGKONG

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Order before you leave, - the you may receive it while at home.

Price 8d per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD., Wyndham Street.

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FUNDRIES, SMELTING and HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.BIGGEST FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY.
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.OFFICES QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.
TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 839.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD
MEDICINENever before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equaled for all
cases of poisons, fevers, &c. It cures the blood from whatever cause arising. No
sooner is it introduced into the system than it purifies and strengthens the blood, expelling
black bile, mucus, &c. It cures all forms of glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and
nuggety patches, &c. Its effects are almost instantaneous. It cures all sorts of root, rheumatis
pains, &c. It cures all sorts of skin diseases, ulcers, scabs, sores, gout, & rheumatic necks, &
improves the general health, and induces a strong, healthy, elastic, active, strong, & healthy,
improving sympathetic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for full particulars.
Send for the "VETARZO REMEDIES CO., LTD., 10, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, P.O. 218" for Trial Bottles of either
Remedy, to sell you something else for extra profit - do not repeat it, for it is impossible to
get another. The words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS, CACH CHEMISTS.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHIKAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SHIMA, OONI, MUTABE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
NAKADA, NAWATA, NAWO,
SHINNIN and KAMITAMADA
Collieries.AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI
COALS.HEAD OFFICE - TOKYO
BRANCH OFFICES -Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.TEL. ADDRESS: "IWASAKI"
Codes: -A1, ABC5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINCHANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Honolulu,
No. 2, Peppermint Street,
HONGKONG.

818

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH HALF YEAR-
LY RAFFLE of Sixty Five Deter-
mines of the Hongkong Club, 1896 (see
was held in the Club House on
FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1914, when
the following Doubtless were drawn for
Redemption: -

134 777 1110 1480 1829

208 792 1211 1482 1844

232 829 1184 1480 1867

314 873 1188 1512 1875

415 874 1192 1541 1890

422 966 1212 1561 1897

481 968 1211 1622 1907

490 978 1237 1623 1909

521 1011 1307 1672 1922

564 1012 1327 1695 1926

593 1047 1570 1750 1956

741 1065 1434 1798 1962

747 1065 1434 1821 1965

and will be payable at the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on
WEDNESDAY, the 30th September 1914,
in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,

JAMES CRAIK.

Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1914. 1013

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-

ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the

above Company will be held at the

Company's Office, on SATURDAY

the 26th of September, at Noon, for the

purposes of receiving the Report of the

General Managers, together with a State-

ment of Accounts to 30th June, 1914.

The TANSWER BOOKS will be

CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th

September, both day inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co

General Managers.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1914. 883

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

and Skin Complaints.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for Skin Diseases

Hughes and Hough
AUGUSTEES TO THE GOVERNMENT
ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Code used:
A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MERION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
on

WEDNESDAY,
23rd September, 1914, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

As follows:-

TEAKWOOD, &c.—Two Upholstered
Drawings Room Seats, Dining Room
Furniture, Arm-Chairs and Sofas,
Carpets and Rugs, New Braces and Braces,
Mounted Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes,
Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dishes,
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and
Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner and Dessert
Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware,
Cooking Stoves, (New), Kitchen Utensils,
Cutlery, etc.

About 100 Lots of

GOOD CHINESE PORCELAIN,
and
EMBROIDERED PICTURES.

Two Pictures in good condition, Inlaid
Desks, Old Bronze, Pictures, Electric
Reading Lamps, etc., 1 Marble Clock,
2 Iron Safe, Ice Chest, Typewriter,
Grand-father's Clock, Silk Window
Curtains, and Lace and Mosquito curtains
(new), etc., etc., and One Pneumatic
Tyred Rickshaw in good condition.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1914.



HAVE YOU USED KAMINIA OIL?

(Registered.)

The World's Favourite Hair Oil.

For beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair, for preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed. No other hair oil can approach it in perfection. It has, besides, the most delicate and charming perfume.

TEST IT FREE.

A sample phial will be sent free of charge to all who write for it.

Can be had from all Universal Providers and other principal dealers in the Colony or from the sole agent Choo Chuck Wan, No. 8, Yeo Wo Street, Hongkong.

Sole Proprietors—
KAMINIA PERFUMERY COMPANY,
Bombay, India.

WAR NEWS FROM HOME PAPERS.

IN THE RHINELAND.

By a returned Traveller in the "Daily Telegraph" of Aug. 6.

The Rhineland is in a delirium of war. The streets everywhere fill the roads, and crowd the trains. As they march "Die Wacht am Rhein" sounds from column to column, and from every train that passes along the line its splendid strains are heard.

The sight filled me with admiration, for it also filled me with pity when I reflected on the decisions on which these heroic fellows are fed. Every newspaper I saw contained the wildest stories, which were readily believed—Paris was in flames in four places; the Louvre was burned down; the Japanese had declared war against Russia and had destroyed the entire Russian fleet in the East.

This is the kind of story which was read with avidity by the Kaiser's soldiers, but there is a grimmer side to the picture. In his frenzy the German 14-see the war, and at Freiburg the other day, many unbroken unfortunate men were shot offhand on the mere suspicion that they were spies.

An unfortunate American lady was arrested in Cologne and brutally flogged in the belief that she was a German disguised as a woman. One cannot go anywhere or do anything without being followed by men, either in plain clothes or uniform, who watch every movement.

The financial position of the country is not so serious. Last week thirty-four firms in Duisburg became bankrupt.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

This whole war has been steadily prepared for by Germany and Austria. During the past winter the German Government have been rousing up in small numbers men from the various factories from all over Germany. In the first instance, they were told that they were wanted for temporary military duties, but they never went back again, and thus the native forces have been largely augmented by the addition of these men.

The refusal of Italy to stand by its undertaking to the other two Powers in the Triple Alliance is a serious blow for Germany. It was not intended to use the forces of Italy actively to invade France on the south-east.

The Germans had been advised that it was undesirable to set one Latin race against another, and that they could not be relied upon to fight one against the other. It was only intended to keep a force of Italians sufficient to negotiate a large retaining force on the south-eastern frontier of France, and also to utilise Italians to hold the Dutch border, and thus set fire to the German troops.

One more point I wish to make clear. It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position. The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene. Their mistake should cost them dear.

GERMAN SHIPS HELD UP.

A number of German ships were detained in British ports recently, among them being the Hamburg-American liner *Belgia*.

The *Belgia*, bound from Boston for Hamburg, which had anchored off Ilfracombe, was captured in the Bristol Channel. She wished to enter Newport to obtain bunker coal, but was prevented by order of the Admiralty. She lay in the Bristol Channel during the night.

Early next morning the Newport dock master, Captain Cutcliffe, with a dozen police constables of Newport and a dozen sailors, armed with carbines, put off in a boat, and boarded the vessel. No resistance was offered, and the liner was taken into Newport docks. On board were seventeen German reservists returning to Germany, and foodstuffs in Boston valued at £250,000. In addition were a number of wild animals consigned to the Hamburg Zoo, including several large alligators.

A few hours after the declaration of war, police officers boarded the German cargo steamer *Marie Leopold*, of about 1,200 tons, at Nicholson's Wharf near London Bridge, and detained the vessel on behalf of the Government. The ship, which was registered at Hamburg, had a crew of twenty-two, has been lying off the wharf since Saturday discharging her cargo, which mainly consisted of coal. The police seized the ship's papers, which were consigned ashore, and a member of constables remained on board.

A torpedo boat held up a large sailing vessel in full sail off Dover. She was seized to be a German vessel, and was quite close in.

AS IMPOSING LIST.

Other vessels detained include the following:

Three German steamers at Blyth—the German (1,385 tons), the *Oktupusen* (1,755 tons), and the *Hans Otto*.

Large German sailing ship, *Elfrida*, at Frist.

German ship *Teppichore*, near Foyne, on the Lower Shannon.

Several foreign steamers at Hull.

German steamer *Dreyfus*, in the Manchester Ship Canal, at Warrington.

Seventeen men of her crew, who are members of the German navy, have been detained.

German steamer *Albert Clement*, at Tynemouth.

German steamer *Henry Furst*, with cargo of coke for Russia, at Dunston, Newcastle.

German vessel, at Cardiff, *Customs*.

Several foreign steamers at Hull.

German steamer *Dreyfus*, in the Manchester Ship Canal, at Warrington.

Two German steamers, the *Otto* and *Adolph*, at Leith.

German steamer *Clement*, at Falmouth.

German steamer *Elfrida*, at Scunton Harbour.

THE ROYAL FAMILIES.

The relation of the crowned heads of Europe to each other is a matter of particular interest at this moment.

King George V. of Great Britain and Ireland, a everybody's son:

Tzaritsa of Russia, is first cousin of King George and of Emperor William;

Emperor William of Germany, is a grandson of Queen Victoria;

Queen Maud of Norway, is a sister of King George;

Queen Sophia of Greece, sister of Emperor William;

Queen Victoria of Spain, first cousin of Emperor William, of King George and of the Tzaritsa of Russia;

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

The Germans have staked their success on the assumption that Britain would never dare to intervene.

Their mistake should cost them dear.

One more point I wish to make clear.

It was everywhere recognised that Britain's attitude was the key to the whole position.

WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E

Very old liqueur Scotch Whisky.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

WATSON'S E BRANDY

Finest very old BROWN BRANDY Guaranteed 25 years ago, in wood. The finest liqueur Brandy on the market.

BIRTH.

Kirk—On September 18th to Mr and Mrs W. Kirk, a son.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1914.

THE WAR.

The report published by the Official Press Bureau and the statement made in the House of Lords by Lord Kitchener—both of which are printed in another part of this issue—clearly indicate that the Allies are at least holding their own and that the Germans' recent retreat was not a "strategic move," as stated by them, but a compulsory withdrawal in face of imminent danger from the Anglo-French troops.

The C. P. R. steamer Princess Victoria, 3,060 tons, collided with the American steamer Admiral Sampson, 2,202 tons, owned by the Alaska Pacific S. S. Co., in the Foge in Foge Sound on August 21. The Admiral Sampson, sank and seventeen persons were drowned.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha contemplates making its Austrian vice fortnightly instead of four-weekly by transferring steamers for the European service when the Suva Maru, Fushiki Maru and Yasaki Maru, which are now building at Nagasaki and Kobe, are ready for sea.

The Government Gazette notifies that unless an e is shown to the contrary the following companies will be struck off the register at the end of three months: The Ketapang Syndicate, Ltd.; Henry Arnold & Co., Ltd.; Schibell's Oil and Bone Mills, Ltd.; Brighton, Malvern & Co., Ltd.; The China Printing Co., Ltd.

The withdrawal of a large number of steamers from the Pacific trade at a time when the season had just set in has resulted in a lack of sufficient transportation and Japanese vessels are preparing to take advantage of the freight offering. The Aki Maru, which left Japan for San Francisco on August 26 was full to the hatches and it is expected that other steamers following her will be similarly loaded.

While making for Yokohama during the heavy weather following the typhoon on August 29 the steamer *Imperial* sighted a disabled Japanese motor-fishing boat to which three men were clinging; the rest of the crew having been swept overboard. As the sea was running too high to allow of a boat being lowered, the vessel was manoeuvred alongside and the three men landed on board by means of lines and tended at Yokohama.

Some interesting ships that have long been familiar to the people of Hull are now to be broken up. These are the Sultan, a two-crank triple-expansion engine steamer, built by Messrs. C. and W. Earle in 1887, the Argyle, a one-crank compound engine steamer, built and owned by Gilberts and Cooper in 1872, and the Lorna, a similar ship in 1873. This interesting trio of ships was transferred with the rest of Messrs. Bailey's fleet to Messrs. T. Wilson and Co., some years ago and no doubt many strange stories of these, the last of the "one-legged jacks," Hull, will be handed down for many years to come.

There was launched from the Pottong Yards of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. on September 7 the steel steamer U.S. Collier No. 1 which is the largest vessel that has been built on the Whampoa, her launching weight being 2,300 tons. Though a strong wind was blowing up the river the launch was successfully performed.

The vessel which is intended for service in the China Seas, has a moulded length of 38 ft. in length, a moulded breadth of 6 ft. and a moulded depth of 3 ft. She has a cargo capacity of 6,000 tons and is fitted with coal-burning machinery, of the Halland-Johnson design, consisting of four elevators each complete with a triple steam engine, coal shovels and automatic weighing machine, and each capable of handling up to 450 tons of coal per hour. There is also an independent conveyor, arranged with swivel discharge chute and bucket elevator system, so that coal can be delivered to the deck of steamers lying at a height of 20 ft. above the loading point of the oiler. The propelling machinery consists of a series of compound surface condensing engines, supplied with steam from our large cylindrical boiler.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Lieut. Scott has reported to the Police that some person has stolen from H. M. S. Empress of Asia 14 fathoms of galvanized chain valued at £30.

The watchman at the Kowloon Dock, Laura Xavier, has reported the theft from the yard of five yards of electric cable and two "cluster" lamps valued at £10.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 18th September amounted to 44,362.61 tons and the sale during the period, to 41,791.71 tons.

A Chinese workman, who injured him self in the throat with a chisel, while working on the erection of new premises in Wyndham Street, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

A woman residing at Pedderian Street, Yau Ma Tei, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from an injury in the abdomen inflicted by a man who has since disappeared.

It is noticed that the offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily during the long vacation, except on public holidays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., from September 20 to October 7.

Fourteen Eli Tong Chinese were charged by Inspector Lamont with a robbery at night in a house in the Old Kowloon City Road. Defendants, who were employed at Cement Works, were fined 20.

His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C. B., has kindly consented to swear-in the new Troop of Badas Powell Boys Scouts at the parade to be held on the St. Joseph's College square on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 5.30 p.m.

The C. P. R. steamer Princess Victoria, 3,060 tons, collided with the American steamer Admiral Sampson, 2,202 tons, owned by the Alaska Pacific S. S. Co., in the Foge in Foge Sound on August 21. The Admiral Sampson, sank and seventeen persons were drowned.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha contemplates making its Austrian vice fortnightly instead of four-weekly by transferring steamers for the European service when the Suva Maru, Fushiki Maru and Yasaki Maru, which are now building at Nagasaki and Kobe, are ready for sea.

The Government Gazette notifies that unless an e is shown to the contrary the following companies will be struck off the register at the end of three months: The Ketapang Syndicate, Ltd.; Henry Arnold & Co., Ltd.; Schibell's Oil and Bone Mills, Ltd.; Brighton, Malvern & Co., Ltd.; The China Printing Co., Ltd.

ARTICLE 73.—"General meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Company as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, and if no such time or place be prescribed, as at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a general meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 74.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 75.—"All other general meetings shall be called extraordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 76.—"General meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Company as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, and if no such time or place be prescribed, as at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a general meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other general meetings shall be called extraordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 79.—"General meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Company as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, and if no such time or place be prescribed, as at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a general meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 80.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 81.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 82.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 83.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 84.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 85.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 86.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 87.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 88.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 89.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 90.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 91.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 92.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 93.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 94.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 95.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 96.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 97.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 98.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 99.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 100.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 101.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 102.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 103.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 104.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 105.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 106.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 107.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 108.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 109.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 110.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 111.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 112.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 113.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 114.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 115.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 116.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 117.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 118.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 119.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 120.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 121.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 122.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 123.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 124.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 125.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 126.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 127.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 128.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 129.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 130.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 131.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 132.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 133.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 134.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 135.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 136.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 137.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 138.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 139.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 140.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 141.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 142.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 143.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 144.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 145.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 146.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 147.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 148.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 149.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 150.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 151.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 152.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 153.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 154.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 155.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 156.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 157.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 158.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 159.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 160.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 161.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 162.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 163.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 164.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

ARTICLE 165.—"The general meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called ordinary meetings."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

GERMANY AND PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY LORD KITCHENER.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

CASUALTIES AMONG BRITISH OFFICERS.

London, Sept. 17. 5.10 p.m.
Lieutenant Percy Wyndham, son of the Countess of Grosvenor, has been killed in action.

The following have been announced by the Official Press Bureau as being among the killed:

Colonel Sir E. Bradford
Colonel L. Le Marchant
Captain G. Springfield
Captain B. Stewart (West Kent Yeomanry).

Among the wounded are:

Colonel J. Geddes (rejoined)
Major L. Butler

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. R. Bradford, Bart., who commanded the 2nd Battalion, Scotch Highlanders since his promotion on June 10, 1913, has had many staff appointments during his career. Born in 1869, he joined the Scotch Highlanders as 2nd Lieutenant at the age of 18, and was promoted Lieutenant two years later. In 1885 he obtained a brevet in 1892, which rank he attained regiments while serving as Brigade Major, 3rd Brigade, Aldershot Army Corps in 1895. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet in May 1913, a month later saw him promoted to command the 2nd battalion of his regiment.

He was an active soldier in the Nile Expedition in 1898, and was present at the battles of Abu-Kubra and Kilkis. He held several staff billets during the S.A. War and was placed on the list of officers considered qualified for staff employment in consequence of service on the staff in the field. Queen's S.A. medal with 4 clasps and King's S.A. medal with 2 clasps.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. St. G. Le Marchant, D.S.O., was in command of the 1st Battalion, East Lancs. Regt., stationed at Colchester before the outbreak of the war. Born on Dec. 2, 1866, he joined the East Lancs. from the Militia in 1889 as Lieutenant; obtained his captaincy in 1895; was promoted Major 1902, and Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 23, 1913.

His staff appointments were Adjutant of East Lancs. Regt. 1898-1902, and later he was continuously employed from July 1902 to July 1913 as Brigade Major, India, and D.A.A.G., India.

He was first under fire with the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, for which he wore the medal and clasp. From 1899 to 1902 he was engaged in the S.A. War and took part in the action at Karie Siding, Vravoor, and Zand River. Mentioned in despatches in London Gazette, Sept. 1901, and July 1902, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, Queen's medal with 3 clasps and King's medal with 2 clasps.

Captain G. P. O. Springfield, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Dragoon Guards), joined the 3rd "Dragons" from the ranks of Lumsden's Horse as 2nd Lieutenant in August 1900. Six months later he was promoted Lieutenant, and on Sept. 21, 1904 he was promoted to a captaincy in the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

He was Adjutant of the regiment from June 1910 to June 1913, and previously was A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Orange River Colony, for two years. He took part in the S.A. War, 1899-1902, and received the Queen's medal with 3, and the King's medal with 2, clasps.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Geddes, R.F.A., reported as wounded, was promoted to his present rank in January 1910, and commanded the 25th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, stationed at Deepcut before the war.

Major Hon. L. J. P. Butler, reported as wounded and rejoined, belongs to the Irish Guards and was gazetted to the appointment of the Brigade Major, 8th Infantry Brigade (Devonport) on January 27, 1913.

GERMAN DESTROYERS ATTACK GERMAN SHIPS.

London, Sept. 18. The Paris correspondent at Petrograd reports that the rumours of a fight between the German and Russian Fleets in the Baltic Sea, are untrue.

What happened was that a fairly numerous German destroyer flotilla, headed by cruisers engaged in hunting passenger steamers, mistook its own for the enemy's ships and engaged in a lively battle.

The other of vessels crippled is unknown, but several cruisers and destroyers fled Kiel in a badly mauled condition, and many wounded men have landed.

GERMANY AND PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

London, Sept. 18. 11.15 a.m. A telegram from Washington states that Dr. von Bismarck, the Imperial Chancellor, discussed President Wilson's proposals for a peace in Europe with the United States Ambassador at Berlin and stated that in view of the Allies' compact regarding peace the United States should not peace proposals from the Allies.

EARL KITCHENER OUTLINES THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Marshal French's "Consummate Skill" found for "Quiet Confidence."

London, Sept. 17. 6.25 p.m. In the House of Commons, Lord Kitchener, in outlining the military situation, spoke of the consummate skill of Field Marshal Sir John French and his own in the conduct of a strategic withdrawal of troops in face of a more superior force. The Government, he said, appreciated the value of the services which the Field Marshal had rendered to his country and the cause of the Allies. Lord Kitchener also paid tribute to the marked ability of the other Generals, and the Officers and men.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The tide, he proceeded, had now turned, and the troops were of good heart and ready to advance when the moment arrived. The gallant French armies with which they were so proud to co-operate would receive every support of the British in their national desire to clear their country of the invaders. Lord Kitchener paid a tribute to the Belgian and Russian armies, and said that to-day there was ground for quiet confidence, but we must strenuously develop our army to bring this mighty struggle to a successful issue.

The Secretary of State for War went on to say that there were now in the field more than six British Divisions and two Cavalry Divisions. These would be maintained at full strength by the flow of reinforcements of further regiments, additional cavalry being organised from the Overseas garrisons, including highly trained and efficient troops, from India of historic fame. There would also be several divisions locally trained in the light of experience of the South African war, and in the case of Australia and New Zealand, under their new system.

Lord Kitchener emphasised that in the recruiting there had been most remarkable demonstrations of energy and patriotism by the young men of the country, and he proposed to organise from this splendid material four new armies whose training would be simplified by zeal and goodwill. The Territorials before many months, would be ready to take their share in the campaign. A Division had already gone to Egypt, and a Brigade to Malta. He also announced that separation allowances to wives would be increased, and his lordship referred to the assistance to be received in the field from a division of Marines and Bluejackets which was being organised by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Kitchener concluded by remarking that in a country priding itself on outdoor sports they ought to be able to find sufficient young officers. He was confident that by the Spring Great Britain would prove themselves formidable opponents.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FIGHTING.

London, Sept. 17. 10.37 p.m. The Official Press Bureau publishes a despatch from the British Headquarters, which describes the fighting from September 10 to September 13th.

Since Thursday, the 10th, the Allies have steadily driven the enemy back over undulating country with patches of thick wood. The chief tactical features were six rivers which ran across the direction of the advance. The British met with little resistance, and on Friday turned slightly north-east, co-operating with their Allies who had a substantial success along the whole line.

On Saturday the enemy occupied a most formidable position opposite us to the north of Aisne, while Soissons was strongly held and entrenched. The Third British Corps gained the high ground overlooking Aisne and east of Soissons. An artillery duel ensued until midnight. The enemy's many heavy Howitzers were in well-concealed positions.

The Allies took the southern half of Soissons during the night and this was the beginning of the battle of the Aisne, in heavy rain.

On Sunday there was an extremely strong resistance along the whole of the British front of fifteen miles. There was much artillery work, the Germans using heavy Howitzers, guarding the crossings of the river Aisne with quickborders.

Portions of all three of the British Corps crossed the river at night-fall, the engineers erecting three pontoon.

The Frenchmen on our left also pressing on, ultimately crossed the Aisne on the top of one girder railway bridge.

During these days many isolated parties of Germans have been captured.

London, Sept. 18. 4.40 a.m. An official Paris communiqué issued at 11 p.m. regarding the battle of the Aisne says that the situation is unchanged.

A FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 17. 6.10 p.m. A Paris communiqué sums up the position by saying that a battle is in progress along the whole front from between the Oise and the Meuse. The Germans occupy positions which they had prepared for defence, armed with heavy artillery. Our progress can only be slow, but the troops are animated with the spirit of attack and are giving proof of their vigour and enthusiasm. They have successfully repulsed counter-attacks, day and night. Their morale is excellent.

The Austrian armies are evacuating Galicia and are in a state of complete rout.

A German Corps which came there to support them is also in retreat.

FRESH FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

London, Sept. 17. 5.40 p.m. Paris correspondents declare that General Joffre has fresh reinforcements which will make a German revenge impossible.

A Paris communiqué issued this afternoon says:

On our left the enemy continues resistance although they have retired slightly at certain points.

The situation is unchanged in the Centre.

The Germans are fortifying their positions and are also entrenching at Monthaon.

We have come into touch with the enemy between Etain and Thiaucourt.

There is no change on our Right Wing.

KING OF THE BELGIANS SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO KING GEORGE.

London, Sept. 17. 11.57 p.m. The King of the Belgians has telephoned to His Majesty King George congratulating him on the British success at the Marne. King George has replied, saying that he trusts that the Allies, in conjunction with the brave Belgians, will free much-tried Belgium from the invader.

GERMANS RE-ENTER TERMONDE.

A German force from Brussels re-entered Termonde on Wednesday evening and fought a duel with the Belgians stationed north of the town on Thursday.

LISTS OF PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED.

London, Sept. 17. 8.55 p.m. A message from Amsterdam says that the British, French, Russian and German authorities have agreed to an exchange of the lists of prisoners of war.

MILITARY OPERATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Sept. 18. A Capetown telegram reports that a patrol of the South African Mounted Rifles, pursuing a German patrol, encountered a German force.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL CONDITION SOUND.

London, Sept. 17. 8.55 p.m. A Treasury statement shows that £45,000,000 have been obtained in a month without any appreciable impression on the resources of the country. Notwithstanding large Government borrowings, money is readily obtainable at 8% per cent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN SENSATION.

Desperadoes Commit Suicide in a Cave.

London, Sept. 18.

The Jackson gang of desperadoes, whose pursuit led to the shooting of General Delaney, under circumstances reported yesterday, took refuge in a cave in East Rand. When the police summoned them to surrender, the gang offered to give their arms to Jackson's wife. The latter was summoned and when she entered the cave she was shot and the gang committed suicide.

BRITISH TRAINING SHIP FOUNDERS.

London, Sept. 18.

The Admiralty announces that the training ship *Frigate II*, later *Frederick*, while being towed up the channel, foundered during a gale and twenty-one were drowned.

The *Frigate* was an obsolete battle ship and had a crew of 64 including Dockyard workmen. The survivors were landed at Portsmouth.

IMPERIAL SHOOTING.

London, Sept. 17.

The final results of the Imperial Challenge Shields were as follows:

Senior, St. Arne's College,

Nov. Scotia, average .93

Junior Crediton Boy Scouts,.92

MARRIAGE OF SIR EDWARD CARSON.

London, Sept. 18.

Sir Edward Carson has been married to Ruby, daughter of Colonel Stephen Frewen, and niece of the former Independent Nationalist member of the House of Commons.

CHINA TO MEET HER FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS.

London, Sept. 18.

Reuters' Peking correspondent telegraphs that the Chinese Government will meet its obligations due at the end of August, including the Boxer indemnity instalment.

PRESIDENT YUAN SUPPRESSING PRESENT GIVING.

London, Sept. 18.

A telegram from Peking states that President Yuan has reprimanded the Governor of Kansu for sending him Birthday presents, which he had previously notified that he would not accept from any official. The President returned the presents.

A second magistrate has been shot for bribery.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

CHINA'S INTERNAL LOAN.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

Li Sung Ling, who is due to arrive at Shanghai to-morrow, has been commissioned by the Ministry of Finance to proceed to the Philippines Islands to solicit subscriptions in connection with China's Internal Loan.

MR. ARIGO.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

Mr. Arigo, one of the President's advisers, left Peking yesterday for Japan.

GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

Choi Yu Kai, Governor of Shantung, is stated as likely to be transferred.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

A remarkable incident occurred in Manila Bay on August 31 when the Australian mail steamer *St. Albans* was towed for three-quarters of an hour by a dredge, the small flotsam resembling sausages. The dredge left Manila at 9 p.m. on a dark, really high, wind and barely cleared the limestone bank speed was reduced and the chief engineer hastened to the bridge to report that something had fouled the main engine and it would be necessary to stop the engine while it was cleared.

On taking off the dredge it was found that the main engine and the pump were choked by thousands of small fish and three fairly large snakes which had been drawn in by the action of the pump and had been forced into the condenser. Half a bucketful of the catch was taken up on the bridge for inspection, as a total of several hundred were removed from the pump and condenser before the dredge was enabled to proceed.

The fish were naturally trapped in a net and were thrown overboard with great gusto by the crew, the three snakes falling to the stars of the

Weismann's

For BREAD

Weismann's

For CHOCOLATES

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Ltd.

SERVICEABLE LINES IN LADIES HOSIERY AT POPULAR READY MONEY PRICES

CHIFFON LISLE STOCKINGS

SUPERFINE TRANSPARENT LISLE STOCKING IN BLACK ONLY

A RANGE OF SIZES

Price \$1.50 per pair

LISLE THREAD GLOVES

WHITE COTTON LISLE GLOVES

WITH THREE BUTTONS

SPECIAL VALUE IN TWO SIZES

Price 50 Cents 80 Cents Pair

20 Des Voeux Rd., Hongkong

Clifford Wilkinson's Tansan.

BRIGHT EYES

THAT JOYOUS INDEX TO HEALTH—HOW THEIR POSSESSORS ARE ENVIED BY THOSE WHOSE EYES ARE HEAVY AND DULL! IF LADIES WOULD ABANDON THE SO-CALLED "HEALTH TREATMENTS" SO EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED! AND DRINK

WIL

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISH, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer "ORIENTAL" Leave YOKOHAMA	Steamer to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI n ^o	Leave Hong- kong to MAREE- LLES and LONDON	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MAREE- LLES and LONDON	Due at MAREE- LLES (London 1 day later)	Due at PORTKOURT (London)
10 a.m. Thurs.	p.m. Tues.	noon Sat.	Saturday			
Sept. 3	SARDINIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 12	MORO...	Oct. 10	Oct. 18
Sept. 17	SALSETTE	Sept. 22	Sept. 28	MALTA...	Oct. 23	Oct. 29
Oct. 17	ORIENTAL	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	MOLDAVIA...	Nov. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 21	MATTA	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	MOLDAVIA...	Nov. 20	Nov. 28
	ARCADIA	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	KYDIER...	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles will now arrive in London at 3.35 p.m. on Saturday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISH transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:

LONDON.	
1st SALOON "A"	Accommodation SINGLE 255. RETURN 297.
"B"	259. 293.
2nd SALOON "A"	244. 266.
"B"	240. 260.
MARSEILLES.	
1st SALOON "A"	Accommodation SINGLE 281. RETURN 301.
"B"	285. 293.
2nd SALOON "A"	242. 263.
"B"	238. 267.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSPORT) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave YAHAM	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H.K. No	Leave SPOTS	Due at MAREE- LLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAMUR	Sept. 20	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 29
SEILORE	Nov. 10	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 6
SEICILIA	Nov. 24	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 23
NAOYAA	Dec. 8	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	Dec. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 3

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON

1st SALOON 250. SINGLE: 275. RETURN 325.

2nd SALOON 265.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon 245. Single: 233.

2nd Saloon 233.

All Passengers Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE FARES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

Displacement

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.	Displacement
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANVERS, V. SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, QUEZ AND PORT SAID.	KASHIMA MARU.	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Capt. M. Yagi.	Tons 20,000
WEDNESDAY, 23rd Capt. Wada.	MISHIMA MARU.	WEDNESDAY, 7th October at 10 a.m.	Tons 18,000
VICTORIA, E.C. & SEAT- TLE, V. KERJUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJEBE, YOKKAJOH, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.	AWA MARU.	TUESDAY, 22nd Capt. Horie.	Tons 12,500
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.	TANGO MARU.	TUESDAY, 22nd Capt. S. Takeda.	Tons 13,500
DAY ISLAND, TOWNS.	NIKRO MARU.	WEDNESDAY, 21st Capt. T. Takeda.	Tons 9,670
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, RANGOON MARU.	RANGOON MARU.	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Capt. Nomura.	Tons 12,500
SALUTTA IN SINGAPORE, (KAWAGUCHI MARU, PENANG & RANGOON.)	(Capt. Nakamura.	THURSDAY, 24th Sept.	Tons 13,500
KOBE & TOKOHAMA.	ATSUTA MARU.	TUESDAY, 22nd Capt. Arizumi.	Tons 16,000
JINSEN MARU.	JINSEN MARU.	MONDAY, 1st Capt. Terada.	Tons 5,000
The Katori Maru, Kamo Maru and the Kashima Maru are fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.			

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKET (1st & 2nd Class) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

COMMENCING 1st JUNE, ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1st class.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1st class.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1st class.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1st class.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1st class.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1st class.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1st class.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1st class.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1st class.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1st class.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

1st class \$185. 5122 \$103. 895.

2nd class \$81. 875. 835. 857.

With return of Mail Steamers call for a fare in 1

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., "Ltd."

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A2C, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH IN FEET	BREADTH IN FEET	DEPTHS		SAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS NEAP.
			BLOCKS	BOAT		
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	300	30	18' top	18' bottom	20'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	300	30	18' 6"	18' 6"	20'	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	300	30	18' 6"	18' 6"	20'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	300	30	18' 6"	18' 6"	20'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	300	30	18' 6"	18' 6"	20'	7' 6"
TAI-KOK-TU						
Constitutional Dock	600	45	30'	30'	30'	6"
ABERDEEN						
Hopewell Dock	300	30	18'	18'	18'	6"
Lamont Dock	300	30	18'	18'	18'	6"

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

TELEPHONE No. 13.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

1407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWN IN ICE HOCKEY STAZEY.

Apply HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 21, 1914.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL
HONG KONG.UNRIVALLED position in the Hill
district overlooking the Botanical
Gardens and facing the Harbour.Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously
fitted Bathrooms. Telephones and Electric
Fans.Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms
throughout.

Telephone No. 1122.

Cable Address: "Sachello,"
A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.

Hongkong, September 1, 1914.

1905.

TO LET.

NO. 7, KNUTSFORD TERRACE

Kowloon.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 29, 1914.

TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFFTON GARDENS (14
Conduit Road).

GODOWN 98, Wan Chai Road.

GODOWN No. 4, New Fray, Kennedy
Lane.

Apply

HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 29, 1914.

940

TO LET.

1 A HACIENDA E., No. 74, Mount
Kellie Road.

Apply: CHATER & MOY,

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, April 2, 1914.

413

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the

First Floor, including Treasury on

Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the

GERMAN BANK.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 16, 1914.

3

TO LET.

TOP FLAT, HUMPHREYS BUILD

INGS, Kowloon. Immediate
occupation if desired.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1914.

TO LET.

FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1914.

IN CANTON or SHAMEEN Let 55.

The premises now in the occupation

of the BANK OF TAIWAN LTD.

Apply to:

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 5, 1914.

9

TO LET.

FURNISHED 3 CLIFTON GARDENS

(14 Conduit Road).

Apply

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914.

971

TO LET.

LARGE AIRY HOUSE containing 16

rooms at the back of Electric Trans-

way Company suitable for big family or

private boarding house. 3 Godown facing

Fowringum court. Moderate terms

Apply to:

A. G. BEWILLIT,

Architect No. 22, Queen's Rd. Central.

Or The Lau Tai Insurance Co.

64 Bonham Strand East.

Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1914.

1000

MADE

TO

ORDER

HONGKONG REGISTER

Previous	On date at	On date at	On date at
Barometer	29.90	29.92	29.92
Temperature	83	78	85
Humidity	60	60	60
Direction of			W
Force	4	0	2
Weather	b		
Wind			

Highest open air temperature on the 18th-19

Lowest open air temperature on the 18th-19

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 10, 1914.

REUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's
Pain Palm for rheumatism? If not,
you are wasting time, as the longer this
disease runs on the harder it is to

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd September, 1914, at 11 a.m.

at the E.C. and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Cuy's,

Godown Kowloon.

10 CASES LARGER BEER

only just arrived ex.s.s. "Tango Maru"

Tanks: As usual.

HUGHES & ROUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1914. 1914

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Tschilicou, Dutch steamer, 2,000, A.

Oldenburger, Java Ports and Macassar

September 11, Sugar and General—JAPAN—CHINA—LUNA.

September 10,

Kaiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,200,

Y. Yamamoto, Foochow, via Amoy and

Shantou Sept. 18, General—OKAIS SHOON

Kaiyo.

September 19,

Dundar, for Sourabaya.

Tianan Junyu, for Kwong Yen.

Mengchi, Peking, for Balik Pappan.

Oranges, for Siam and Havre.

Ningpo, for Siam and Shanghai.

Yunnan, for Siam and Shanghai.

Treasor, for Tarkat.

Namano, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Hainan, for Shanghai and Tientsin.

Yuensang, for Manila.

CUTICURA
SOAP

Because of its refreshing fra-

rance, absolute purity and delicate

emollient properties derived

from Cuticura Ointment.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Dundar, for Sourabaya.

Tianan Junyu, for Kwong Yen.

Mengchi, Peking, for Balik Pappan.

Oranges, for Siam and Havre.

Ningpo, for Siam and Shanghai.

Treasor, for Tarkat.

Namano, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Hainan, for Manila and Tientsin.

Yuensang, for Manila.

CUTICURA
SOAP